

Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development: special Reference to Kalaburagi district in Karnataka state

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Abstract:

Karnataka has the distinction of enacting a comprehensive Panchayati Raj Act which incorporates all the essential features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The Act came into force from May 10, 1993, within a few days of 73rd Constitution amendment was adopted. The Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993 provided for an elected three-tier system at the village (Grama Panchayat), taluk (Taluk Panchayati Samiti) and district (Zilla Panchayat) levels (KPR Act 1993). Panchayati Raj system in Karnataka has mainly a three tier structure, spatially speaking panchayat at village/group of village's level, Taluk Panchayati Samiti (TPS) at the taluk level and Zilla Panchayat (ZP) at the district level. At present, there are 5,628 panchayats, 175 taluk panchayati Samitis and 30 Zilla Panchayats in the state. The Kalaburagi district also have a zilla panchayat, according to Nanjundappa committee report the kalaburagi district is most backward district in the Karnataka state. The kalaburagi district is backward district in terms of low level of agricultural productivity, poor industrial performance, existence of poverty etc., after establishment of three tier village level panchayats in the district, the kalaburagi district zilla panchayat well performing to development of villages in the district. therefore the present study attempt to study the development of village panchayats in Karnataka state, to study the schemes and programs of panchayat Raj Institutions, to study the different works undertaken by the kalaburagi zilla panchayat for rural development, and to study the physical financial progress of kalaburagi zilla panchayat in the Karnataka state.

Key word: Village Panchayat, ZP, Rural development etc.

1). Introduction:

Alleviating poverty and improving the living standards especially of the rural poor has been high on the agenda of many developing countries. Despite specific programs for economic and social development, a substantial number of poor people continue to live in appalling conditions in these countries. Experts who find

nothing wrong with the design of these programs, therefore, focus their attention on the suitability of delivery mechanisms. Some of them feel that the administrative setup in these countries is not really conducive to promote welfare as targeting is poor and delivery clumsy. Ensuring people's participation in the implementation of development programmes is considered a better alternative to deliver benefits as well as essential services to the poor.

Therefore India considered the Liberal Democracy and it is one of the basic features of the Indian Constitution. Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayat Raj even before Independence. The further of the Nation felt that as issues at the village levels must be addressed by the people only under self-governance and the State or the Central Governments only facilitate such self-rule through grants and by conferring autonomy on them. Panchayat system had earlier an informal setup to redress the local issues and problems of communities which were mainly social and economic in nature. They were popular institutions at micro levels and the main objective was to keep the local community in harmony and to encourage participation in the process of development.

In the Karnataka Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, Mandal Panchayats, the Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983 was brought into operation from 1st April 1987. It was modeled on the Ashok Mehta Committee. It was an ex-officio body of elected bodies at the village and district levels and ex-officio body at the taluk level. Elections to these bodies were held in January 1987 establishing 2,489 Mandal Panchayats for a cluster of villages having a population between 8,000 and 12,000. A body of village elected and called the 'Grama Sabha' was intended to be a body to oversee the functioning of Mandal Panchayats was also legally established as a novel feature.

One of the major responsibilities of the Department is in the realm of implementing the provisions of the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993 to achieve democratic decentralization in the governance of the state's rural areas. The Department coordinates the process of the establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions under the above legislation and monitors their functioning in order to ensure that Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State function as viable and vibrant institutions of Local Self-Government.

Karnataka has the distinction of enacting a comprehensive Panchayati Raj Act which incorporates all the essential features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The Act came into force from May 10, 1993, within a few days of 73rd Constitution amendment was adopted. The Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993 provided for an elected three-tier system at the village (Grama Panchayat), taluk (Taluk Panchayati Samiti) and district (Zilla Panchayat) levels (KPR Act 1993). Panchayati Raj system in Karnataka has mainly a three tier structure, spatially speaking panchayat at village/group of village's level, Taluk Panchayati Samiti (TPS) at the

taluk level and Zilla Panchayat (ZP) at the district level. At present, there are 5,628 panchayats, 175 taluk panchayati Samitis and 30 Zilla Panchayats in the state.

Kalaburagi district also have a zilla panchayat, according to nanjundappa committee report the kalaburagi district is most backward district in the Karnataka state. The kalaburagi district is backward district in terms of low level of agricultural productivity, poor industrial performance, existence of poverty etc., after establishment of three tier village level panchayats in the district, the kalaburagi district zilla panchayat well performing to development of villages in the district.

2). Objectives of the study:

1. To study the development of village panchayats in Karnataka state
2. To study the schemes and programs of panchayat Raj Institutions
3. To study the different works undertaken by the kalaburagi zilla panchayat for rural development
4. To study the physical financial progress of kalaburagi zilla panchayat

3). Methodology of the study:

The present study is based on the data obtained from secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various journals, articles, books, government reports, etc. This study has analyzed the Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development: special Reference to Kalaburagi district in Karnataka state.

4). Classifications of Schemes and programs among the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI's):

The 73rd Amendment Act contains provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats at the appropriate level with respect to: (a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice; (b) the implementation of scheme for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matter listed in the Eleventh schedule.

There are 29 items mentioned in the eleventh schedule and they are as follows: -

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
2. Land improvements, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
4. Animal Husbandry, dairying and poultry.
5. Fisheries.
6. Social forestry and farm forestry.
7. Minor forest produce.

8. Small scale industries, including food-processing industries.
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.
10. Rural housing.
11. Drinking water.
12. Fuel and fodder.
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communications.
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.
15. Non-conventional energy sources.
16. Poverty alleviation programme.
17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries.
21. Cultural activities.
22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and Sanitation, including Hospitals, Primary Health Centers and Dispensaries.
24. Family welfare.
25. Women and child development
26. Social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets

The KPAR ACT, 1993 in its schedule II(Pertaining to section 58 & 145), schedule III(Pertaining to section 184) have clearly notified the functions of Grama Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats respectively.

Table-1

Year wise different works completed by the kalaburagi Zilla Panchayat

Name of the work	Number of works completed					Total
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
Bore well with Hand pump	280	821	465	127	193	1886

Sanitation	130	118	49	92	30	419
Roads & Bridges	2028	1816	1020	1902	592	7358
MWS(Mini water supply schemes)	278	740	558	1413	303	3292
Solid Waste management	19	15	16	14	03	67

Source: ZP Kalaburagi

The above table analysis the different works undertaken by the kalaburagi zilla panchayat and those are completed within the year. 280 bore well with hand pumps done in the year of 2013-14, followed by 821 works in 2014-15, 465 works in 2015-16, 127 works in 2016-17 and 193 works in 2017-18 financial year. Roads and bridge work done by the kalaburagi zilla panchayt to develop the villages in the district, roads and bridges are important factor in rural development. Because these are connected to the cities and towns and expand the market and increase the business activities in rural areas, Here, total 7358 roads and bridges constructed by the ZP to rural development during the year from 2013-14 to 2017-18 financial year. Solid waste management also undertaken by the kalaburagi ZP but, table deals that ZP is weak in solid waste management, Form 2013-14 to 2017-18 financial year only 67 unit established hence, study suggested that ZP should be increase these activities to maintain the people’s health.

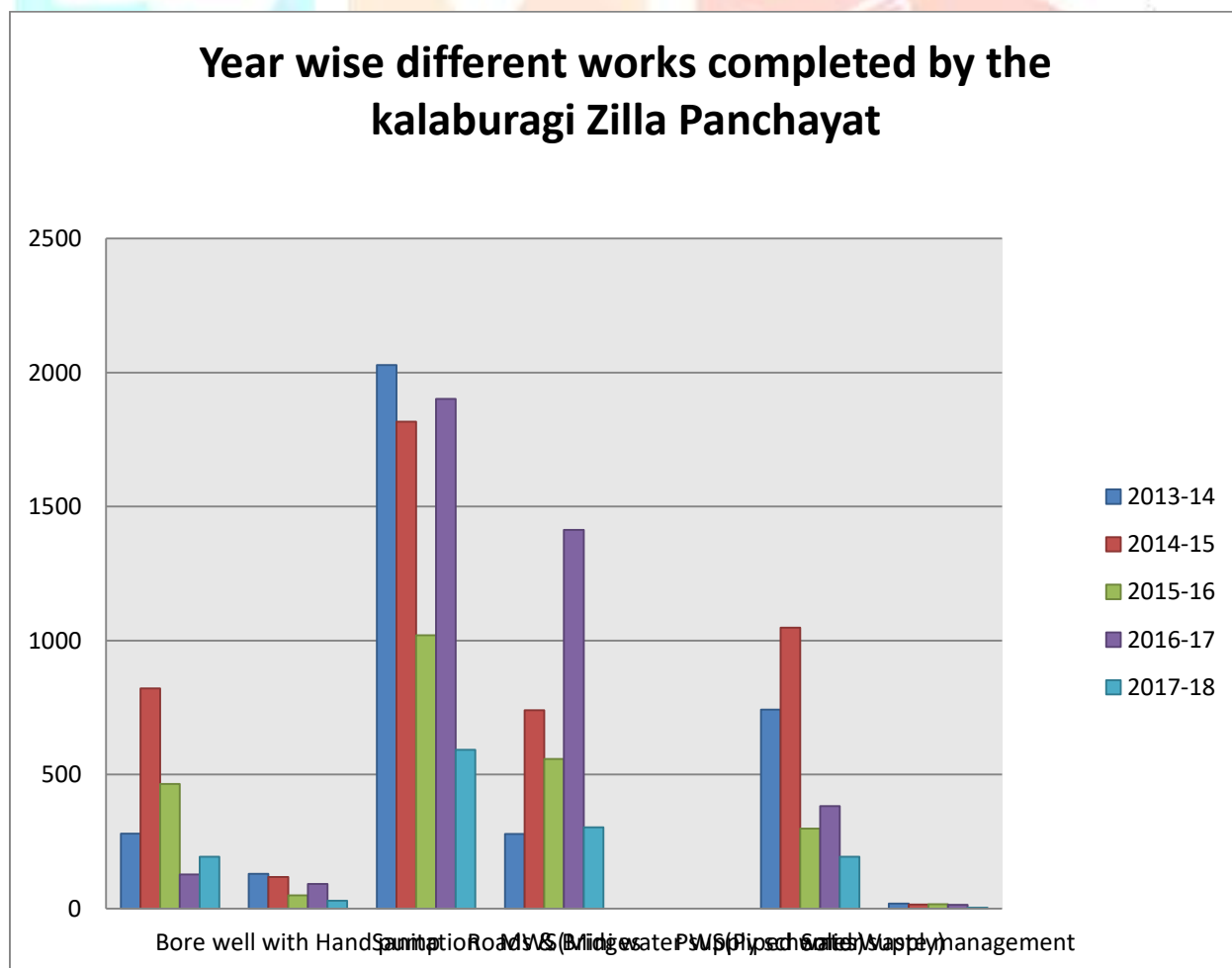


Table-2

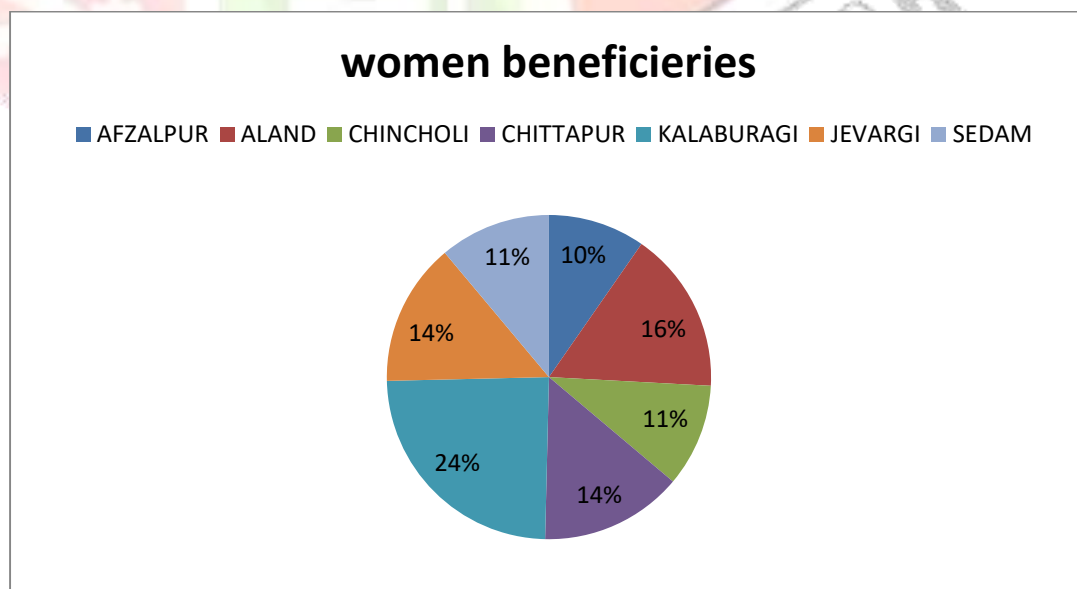
Physical and Finance Progress Report of kalaburagi ZP during the Year:-2016-2017

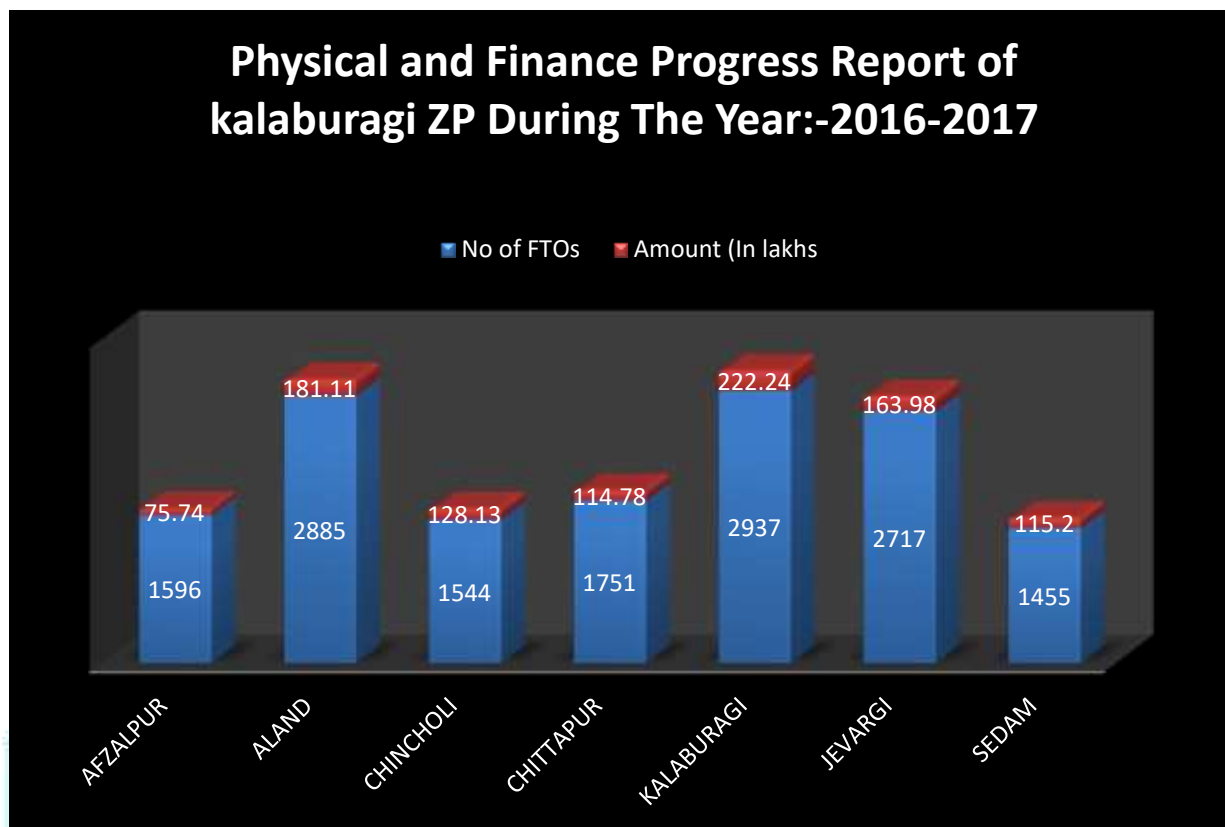
Taluk Name	General		SC		ST		Total		No Of Women Beneficiaries
	No of FTOs	Amount (In lakhs)	No of FTOs	Amount (In lakhs)	No of FTOs	Amount (In lakhs)	No of FTOs	Amount (In lakhs)	
AFZALPUR	1094	0.96	495	73.82	7	0.96	1596	75.74	580
ALAND	1748	10.95	1064	159.21	73	10.95	2885	181.11	971
CHINCHOLI	710	3.84	807	120.45	27	3.84	1544	128.13	617
CHITTAPUR	1004	3.3	725	108.18	22	3.3	1751	114.78	854
KALABURAGI	1490	6.12	1405	210	42	6.12	2937	222.24	1455
JEVARGI	1712	14.16	909	135.66	96	14.16	2717	163.98	856
SEDAM	699	2.1	742	111	14	2.1	1455	115.2	666
TOTAL	8457	41.43	6147	918.32	281	41.43	14885	1001.18	5999

Source: RDPR government of Karnataka

Note: FTOs:- means number given by the GP for particular work as a FTO number

Above table explains the physical and financial progress of kalaburagi Zilla panchayat in the year of 2016-17, taluka wise works completed by the zp mentioned in the FTOs columns and amount spent for these works mentioned in amount column, Different works done for the SC, ST, others and women empowerment in the district. Total 14885 works completed in the district and 1001.18 lakh rupees spent of these works and also 5999 womens benefited from these works in the kalaburagi district.





5) Conclusion:

Decentralization and local governance are increasingly recognized as basic components of democratic governance, since they provide an enabling environment in which decision making and service delivery can be brought closer to the people, especially to the poor. Participatory planning operation the requirements of the people for public services into the design and implementation of policies, Decentralized decision making contributes to stable and sustained growth of the economy. Here also Kalaburagi zilla panchayat implemented more programs to development rural areas in the district through MGNREGA, BRGF, IAY and other schemes. Finally conclude that, compare the village development before and after implementation of panchayat raj institutions in the district, the villages significantly developed after the existence of PRIs in the district and kalaburgai zilla panchayat performing very better in rural development.

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